Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XIII. PORTLAND, OREGON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1873. NO 97

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Will LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE

Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.

Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A. M., connecting at Oswego with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.

THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co. at REDUCED RATES.

All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE.

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FOR KALA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

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FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

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THE STEAMER MARIA WILKINS WILL leave the American Exchange Wharf, for the above places, this day:

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At 7 o'clock, A. M.

Apply to the Captain on board. 161tf

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DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

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As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:15 A.M.	Roseburg	7:15 P.M.
Roseburg	6:15 A.M.	Portland	4:20 P.M.

Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between

PORTLAND AND JUNCTION

as follows:

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Junction	6:45 A.M.	Portland	6:00 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Steamers of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office, Cor. Front and First sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.

Stages will be changed on all freight running in Washington over 24 hours.

FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.

H. SMITH, Gen'l Supt.

J. C. HILDEBRAND, Asst. Supt.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.

WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from

PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,

Connecting at Corvallis with R. R. for Forest Grove; at St. Joseph for all points South and West; Lafayette, McMinnville, Grafly, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Coincille.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	9:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	1:30 P. M.	Portland	1:00 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	5:00 P. M.

Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.

J. C. HILDEBRAND, Gen'l Sup't.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO PERSON is authorized to make contracts, or collect bills, or do any business for Stimson & Co., (engaged in the lumberin and saw-mill business) except D. S. Stimson and he alone is the only person authorized to do business for said firm, or sign the firm's name, by which the said firm will be responsible.

STIMSON & CO.

Portland, April 7, 1873. a8dtf

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Cashier.....JAMES STEEL.

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In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.

For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged the entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 8, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.

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JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

Directors:

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BLACKALLER & BEECROFT,

Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

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THE POLARIS.

END AND FAILURE OF THE GREAT ARCTIC EXPEDITION—THE NORTH POLE ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT—DEATH OF THE HEROIC HALL—THRILLING NARRATIVE OF ARCTIC ADVENTURE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DAYS ON A FLOE—DRIFTING FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The country will hear with feelings of the most painful interest the melancholy tidings of the misadventure of the *Polaris*, the failure of the last great Arctic expedition and the loss of its heroic commander, Captain C. F. Hall, along with, probably, a portion of his crew. It is almost two years since the *Polaris* left the port of New York on her voyage of discovery to the North Pole, and "never," in the words of her commander, "was an Arctic expedition more completely fitted out." The *Polaris* was prepared for her great work with an unparalleled degree of care and foresight. She wanted for nothing. All that art and science could provide was furnished, and she set sail under a greater variety of auspicious circumstances than perhaps ever blessed the start of any similar enterprise. Sad to say, she may never return, and the work she undertook to do must be tried over again. From the *Herald* correspondent at Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, we have received the following dispatches concerning the sorrowful ending to the brave mission of Captain C. F. Hall:

BAY ROBERTS, via St. JOHNS, N. F.
May 9, 1873.

The steamer *Walrus* arrived from the seal fishery at the port of St. Johns this morning bringing news that the steamer *Tigress* had come into Bay Roberts, eighteen miles from here, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic expedition.

The *Herald* correspondent, who was one of the first to learn the important intelligence, immediately started to Bay Roberts to learn the full particulars. The *Tigress* was at anchor and the rescued men were assembled on deck. They furnished the *Herald* correspondent with the

DEEPLY THRILLING NARRATIVE

Of the adventures of the expedition, the death of Captain Hall and the final escape of the survivors who were taken off from an iceberg by the *Tigress* on the 30th of April last, in latitude 53° 30', after having spent 196 days on the floe. The following are the names of the rescued:

LIST OF NAMES.

H. C. Tyson, assistant navigator; Frederick Meyer, meteorologist; John Herron, steward; W. C. Kruger, seaman; Fred Jamks, seaman; William Nindemann, seaman; Fred Antaig, seaman; Gustavus T. Linguist, seaman; Peter Johnson, seaman; William Jackson, cook; Esquimaux Joe, interpreter; Hannah and child, Esquimaux; Hans Christian, of Kane's expedition; Hans Christian's wife and four children, youngest only eight months old.

DRIVEN FROM THE POLARIS.

This party, which had been landed from the *Polaris*, were driven from her by a gale which burst her moorings on the 15th October, 1872, in latitude 72° 35'.

LAST NIGHT OF THE POLARIS.

When they last saw the *Polaris* she was under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island.

NO BOATS LEFT.

She had no boats left of the six which she brought with her from the port of New York. Two were lost in a northern expedition, two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson's party, one was burst as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board the *Tigress*.

The *Polaris* was in command of Captain Buddington, who had thirteen of a crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions.

She was making a good deal of water, but, as Captain Tyson informed the *Herald* correspondent, she was not more leaky than when he was on board all the previous fall and winter.

HER BOW DAMAGED.

Her bow was somewhat damaged, and it is the opinion of the survivors they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unseaworthy, they should have to make new boats to effect an escape.

DEATH OF THE HEROIC HALL.

On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude 83 38, longitude 61 44, Captain Hall died of apoplexy, and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained the latitude of 82 16. He seemed in his usual health, and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and stimulate them to renewed exertion, when he was suddenly struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion.

ADVENTURES OF THE SURVIVORS.

In September, 1871, the *Polaris* entered winter quarters, and left August 12, 1872. The ice was very heavy, and set in a southern direction. She was forced south, and so continued drifting till Captain Tyson and party were driven from her.

The sledge party crossed Kane's Polar Sea, which they pronounced to be a strait about fifteen miles wide. There was an appearance of open water to the north. The rescued party suffered very much during their dreary drift from hunger and cold. For the last two months they ate raw seal and polar bear, as they could get it. When

MET BY THE TIGRESS

They showed evident signs of their great sufferings, but during the nine days they have been on board they have improved vastly and are now in fair health. The party is in charge of the United States Consul and will arrive in St. Johns on Monday next.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN TYSON.

The following statement was furnished the *Herald* correspondent by Captain Tyson:

"On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessiussack, and went though Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as 82° 16', when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay, latitude 81° 38', longitude 61° 44'. We were frozen up until the 5th of September. On the 10th of October, Captain Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy. We passed the winter at Polaris Bay. On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to reach the north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore and returned overland on the 8th of July. We started for home on the 12th of August, and on the 15th were beset with ice in latitude 80° 2'. We drifted from there down to 77° 35', when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, &c., on the ice.

THE VESSEL BEING REPORTED LEAKING

Very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours, when the pressure ceased. I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more than she was doing all summer.

BREAKING OF THE ICE.

I went on the ice again and shortly after it began to crack, and in a few minutes afterwards broke in many pieces. The vessel broke from her fastenings and was soon

LOST TO SIGHT IN THE DARKNESS AND STORM.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter, and seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach the shore, in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to the shore with our heavily laden boats, our progress became hard by the drifting ice, and I was compelled to haul on the ice again.

PROVISIONS SAVED.

At this time I succeeded in saving 14 cans of pemmican, 1½ bags of bread, 0 dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, 14 hams, one small bag of chocolate, weighing 20 pounds; some musk ox skins, a few blankets, a number of rifles and abundant ammunition. In the morning, knowing that I had

NOT PROVISIONS ENOUGH

And other articles of food, clothing, compass, etc. On the abatement of the gale I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three, owing to bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about southwest. On its clearing up I found myself within about eight miles of what I supposed to be the east coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak, I could not transport boats and provisions to land until it grew stronger. While here I discovered my other boat, bread, etc., and saved all. The

ICE GREW FIRM.

I made another attempt to reach the shore, carrying everything in the boats and dragging them on their keel. The ice being exceedingly rough we stove both boats. We succeeded on the 1st of November in getting about half way to shore. Night came on us and very stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken and we drifted southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days, bad weather continuing all through the month of November. We built snow houses and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women and five children in all. We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic winter. In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals. Through that month we supported ourselves on

BEARS' AND SEALS' FLESH,

Wasting neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough food in this way to last us until the middle of May, had we not been driven to sea by a strong westerly gale in the latter part of March, our floe piece being then reduced from five miles in circumference to about twenty yards in diameter. We left the piece on the 1st of April, and abandoned nearly all of our meat, a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins and other articles, taking a portion of the meat in the boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard on account of the boats being so deeply laden. I regained

THE OUTER EDGE OF THE PACK

Of ice on the 31 of April, and succeeded in getting a little farther in on the pack. On the 4th a heavy northeast gale set in, a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it in small pieces, so that we had to live on small pans, as we could not put the boat out, neither could we find seals for food, and we were

REDUCED ALMOST TO STARVATION.

On the 21st of April we sighted a polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while the two Esquimaux crawled themselves behind a piece of ice, enticing the bear near enough to us to kill him. A few days after this we got our boat in the water and worked our way west and southwest, and continued to work every opportunity to the westward, in hopes of reaching the Labrador coast and getting temporary relief. We were

PICKED UP BY THE STEAMSHIP TIGRESS,

Captain Bartlett, on the 30th April, in latitude 53° 35' north, longitude 55° west, or near Wolf Island, and about forty miles from land. The *Polaris* is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get north in the spring of 1872.

A PROVIDENTIAL MEETING.

The *Tigress* fell in with the party in a dense fog and providentially struck the very floe on which they were, otherwise they must have perished. They all seem tolerably well.

Captain Tyson complained of swollen legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left the *Polaris* all on board were in good health.

HOW THE POLARIS LEFT THEM.

In reference to the way in which the *Polaris* got away from the party which was rescued from off the iceberg, Captain Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking she would soon come to their relief. "I set my colors," he said, "as she steamed down along the shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in the bend of the land, and behind what I took to be Northumberland Island. The piece of ice I was on commenced drifting southward as the wind hauled to the northeast of Northumberland Island. I saw the vessel in the harbor there; her sails were furled, no smoke was issuing from her smoke stack that I could see. I then attempted to bring my boat across the floe in an easterly direction,

HOPING TO FIND WATER

and reach shore. I succeeded in dragging one boat across, took the water and attempted to reach the shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast and the gale was blowing fresh, with great violence, from the northeast, and snowing very fast and drifting. I was driven back on the ice and compelled to haul my boat out. Night closed on me and carried me to the southwest. In the morning we were about thirty miles southwest of where the ship went in harbor. A heavy sea was running, which broke up my floe piece, separating us from six bags of bread and one boat. I saw a vessel under steam and canvas rounding a point to the northwest. Thinking she would come to our relief I gave myself no extra anxiety, but soon we were doomed to disappointment, and, from that time until the *Tigress* rescued us, we never got a glimpse of the *Polaris*.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

"St. Johns, Newfoundland, May 9, 1873.—The English sailing ship *Walrus* has just arrived, and reports that the steamer *Tigress* picked up on the ice at Grady Harbor, Labrador, on the 30th of April last, fifteen of the crew and five of the Esquimaux of the steamer *Polaris*, of the Arctic Expedition. Captain Hall died last year. The *Tigress* is hourly expected at St. Johns.

F. N. MALLOY, United States Consul."

On the receipt of this dispatch, the Acting Secretary of State at once telegraphed to Consul Malloy to ascertain the names of the persons saved, that those having relations or friends on board might be relieved from further anxiety.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN TYSON.

The following statement was furnished the *Herald* correspondent by Captain Tyson:

"On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessiussack, and went though Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as 82° 16', when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay, latitude 81° 38', longitude 61° 44'. We were frozen up until the 5th of September. On the 10th of October, Captain Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy. We passed the winter at Polaris Bay. On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to reach the north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore and returned overland on the 8th of July. We started for home on the 12th of August, and on the 15th were beset with ice in latitude 80° 2'. We drifted from there down to 77° 35', when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, &c., on the ice.

THE VESSEL BEING REPORTED LEAKING

Very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours, when the pressure ceased. I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more than she was doing all summer.

BREAKING OF THE ICE.

I went on the ice again and shortly after it began to crack, and in a few minutes afterwards broke in many pieces. The vessel broke from her fastenings and was soon

LOST TO SIGHT IN THE DARKNESS AND STORM.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter, and seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach the shore, in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to the shore with our heavily laden boats, our progress became hard by the drifting ice, and I was compelled to haul on the ice again.

PROVISIONS SAVED.

At this time I succeeded in saving 14 cans of pemmican, 1½ bags of bread, 0 dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, 14 hams, one small bag of chocolate, weighing 20 pounds; some musk ox skins, a few blankets, a number of rifles and abundant ammunition. In the morning, knowing that I had

NOT PROVISIONS ENOUGH

And other articles of food, clothing, compass, etc. On the abatement of the gale I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food,

The sale of postal cards in Philadelphia is very heavy. On the 15th inst. 95,000 were disposed of.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO MAY 27.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Ashton, counsel for the Government, left last night for Hartford, where the bill in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier is to be filed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—On recommendation of the Grand Army of the Republic, the President before his departure from the city this morning, ordered the sentence of Thos. Wright respited until June 6th so that the execution may not take place on Decoration Day.

The New Mexican Commission has ratified a treaty for the extension of time in which to adjust American and Mexican claims, and it is expected in the United States by the next arrival over from Vera Cruz.

The Kickapoo Bonanza.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary Belknap received the following telegram to-day:

CHICAGO, May 27.—To Secretary of War, Washington: Gen. Auger telegraphs that Mexicans on the border are well pleased with the punishment given the Kickapoos by Mackenzie. The record der of the Kickapoos thus far retaliation, but we are ready, if they come.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen.

EASTERN STATES.

Gov. Moore Vindicated by the Courts.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—General De Blanc, De Cloret and others, from St. Martinville, were tried to day before the Supreme Court. They bring no evidence to sustain the charges against Governor Kellogg's Attorney-General, this morning, in the First District Court, dismissed the cases of Messrs. McMicken and Dubuclet, jointly indicted with the Governor, owing to want of evidence to sustain the charges.

Gov. Kellogg's Salary Fixed.

BATON ROUGE, May 26.—Mrs. [illegible], who has the 14th Ward school, composed of what are shoe stock, was more or less fatally stabbed this morning by [illegible] for the arrest of her uncle, [illegible] him with abusive conduct, and accompanied by an officer, went to his place of business to identify him. The officer [illegible] the man, they went down stairs, Mrs. McKee drew a double barrelled pistol from her pocket, and shot [illegible] both taking effect. The wounds are not mortal. Mrs. McKee was arrested.

The Weather and Crops.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The time for getting in [illegible] please to the 1st. A new impulse to [illegible] has been extended to Wednesday.

Ku Klux Cases.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Stokes case was [illegible] in the Court of Appeals to day by Lyman Tremaine, [illegible] Stokes, appealing for the [illegible] decision will be given, it is believed, to-morrow. A [illegible]

Fatalities and Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A New Orleans [illegible] says the cold [illegible] Gov. [illegible] a large meeting at Mechanics' Institute last night for the purpose of arranging for a [illegible] visit of the House to the [illegible] of the whole country. Vice-Gov. Antoine (colored) presided. Gov. Kellogg, with several of his [illegible] were present. On the platform were seated by the side of Kellogg [illegible] Speaker of the House, and [illegible] was loudly cheered, and [illegible] were also cheered. [illegible] for the [illegible] shall be located in the vicinity of Capitol, colored workers and [illegible] in each of the State's Congressional [illegible] for the selection of [illegible] and to encourage [illegible] to remove here. [illegible] in the [illegible] the selection of [illegible] in the [illegible] Kellogg [illegible] in Texas, in the shade. New Orleans [illegible] for the [illegible]

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Total deaths from yellow fever to-day, [illegible]; total deaths from all causes, [illegible]; total deaths from yellow fever since the 1st of May, [illegible]; total deaths from all causes since the 1st of May, [illegible]; total deaths from yellow fever since the 1st of January, [illegible]; total deaths from all causes since the 1st of January, [illegible].

Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met to-day and nominated Hon. Wm. Kimmel for Congress.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A fire this morning destroyed the [illegible] Company's [illegible] Works, on the East River. Loss $100,000

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1873.

The Railway Investigation.

Among the passengers to arrive by the steamer now due from San Francisco, are the gentlemen sent out by the German Bankers and Bond-holders, to investigate the affairs of the Oregon and California Railway Company. Hon. Milton S. Latham, the trustee of the mortgage, is also on board. We hope the investigation these gentlemen may make will have the effect of convincing them that the people of Oregon have been grievously misrepresented by those who have said that any considerable portion of them were opposed to railway enterprises in this State. It has been a common thing for certain persons, the retainers of the individual who has had the management of the road in his hands to denounce as an enemy to the enterprise itself every person who criticised its mangement. Nothing could be further from the truth, or more unjust to the people of Oregon than this; for no people are more willing to encourage this or any other enterprise that is calculated to develop the resources and energies of the country. It is the abuses and oppressions that have been part and parcel of the management of this road, that the people have spoken against and condemned. They have asked that the railway be allowed to stand upon its own merits, and not be made an instrument to close all other avenues of communication with the country, and cause freights to be higher, instead of lower, than before. Let these agents of the capitalists, if they have the power, see to it that the road is placed in the hands of some man who will run it for the mutual benefit of the owners and the people of the State, and there is no doubt it would receive all the patronage that a country rich as ours, and with the conveniences we possess for cheaper modes of transportation, could bestow on a railway. This is all that is needed to restore the road to a fair popular favor.

The Boston correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* writes that business is very dull in all departments, though money is rather easier than it has been for some time. "Merchants complain bitterly of the difficulty of making collections; their country customers are especially backward. The boot and shoe trade is very quiet, and transactions thus far this year show a considerable falling off. In the manufacturing towns dullness prevails, many of the workmen having left the shops to engage in farm labor." He mentions one remarkable instance of the rise in value of a certain stock. "The shares of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence are now worth about $2,000 each. Twenty-two or twenty-three years ago an acquaintance of mine bought ten shares at $[illegible]."

A Vienna dispatch of May 15th says that the stormy weather which had prevailed there for a week prior to that date, culminated on the 14th in a gale of extraordinary violence. In the afternoon a gust of wind broke in the upper part of the western front of the Exposition building. Some of the visitors were struck by the falling [illegible] and injured. Torrents of rain poured through the openings, and a large quantity of goods was damaged. The Prater was covered with water, and the [illegible] around the building were a morass of mud. The dispatch states that "the number of [illegible] during the past few days has been unusually large, and is distressing. Those that have died [illegible] by from foreign countries. Few Viennese are sick."

We read of a dumpy incident which occurred recently in the Massachusetts General Court. Hoyt, of Athol, the distinguished great knight of battle-cry fame, in speaking on the bill appropriating $50,000 to the support of Prof. Agassiz' Museum of Comparative Zoology, took out of his way to make [illegible] disrespectful flings at the owl and the [illegible]. A letter from Cambridge objected "to be a clergyman's dressing his family quarrels into the debate!" Thereupon the speaker reminded the latter that his interposition was a breach of courtesy and a libel on "the form divine." The rebuke is generally deemed unjust by such Massachusetts papers as have dared to speak on the delicate subject.

It is said the ring are resorting to their old trick of supplying names out of a San Francisco Directory, to swell the list of signers to their dictation to the City Committee. If they copied them out of a Portland Directory they would very likely be troubled with those public cards of thanks which are so exceedingly disagreeable on such occasions. But [illegible] from the Directory of another city, if the danger of discovery is avoided, while enough the names may not be familiar to the Committee, they will be followed up by such investigation as to prevent the Committee from supposing them to be the signatures of genuine citizens. The persons who have the manipulation of that dictation document will do to be watched.

The ring had several persons out scouring the city again yesterday for signatures to their dictation to the Republican Central Committee. We are told they are procuring signatures alike of Democrats and Republicans, avoiding only those Democrats whose [illegible] is such that the fraud would be detected at once. The fact that the names of the signers to their document are kept from the public, while the body of the document itself is published in the ring organ, is a suspicious circumstance. We should advise the Committee to scrutinize pretty closely the proceedings of men who keep these names in the dark.

The State Republican Convention of Ohio organized at Columbus on the 21st inst. The present State officers were renominated, except Alphonso Hart, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and John Little for Comptroller. The resolutions reaffirm the principles of the Republican party; declare that it is a necessity for the welfare of the country; reaffirm confidence in President Grant, and in the wisdom, integrity and success of his administration.

An Illinois exchange affirms that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is gaining gigantic give and strength throughout the Western States. Its membership is increasing at the rate of seven hundred per day. The paper referred to also states that through the beneficial operations of the order, the farmers of Iowa alone last year saved nearly half a million dollars in the purchase of implements—both as mowers, threshers, plows, etc.

James A. Coe, the Boston forger, has been committed to jail, in default of $400,000 bail. It is said that his operations will exceed $800,000, although he is specifically charged with only $27,000.

A Sensible Letter.

Col. R. B. Taylor, in a letter published in the *Herald* of yesterday, explains the scope and objects of the citizens movement in this city, in a very plain and common-sense manner, utterly dispersing the twaddle which the Holladay papers have been indulging in with reference to the effect of this movement upon the future prospects of political parties in this State. He says:

No good citizen objects to paying all reasonable and proper taxes; all beyond this is downright robbery, all the worse because done under the forms and sanctions of law. Such are some of the views which have moved the great body of citizens, comprehending many of the best men in the community, to sign a call for an independent (tax-payers' ticket. They want to take the city offices and the city finances out of the hands of party and party rings. They want to elect respectable men to office, who shall not feel that they owe their positions to party managers, and who will therefore feel under no obligations to use the patronage of their offices for corrupt party ends. They want to make these officers directly responsible to the people, and not to a party; so that, if an official shall be guilty of any official delinquency he cannot invoke the powerful aid of party to excuse, hide or exonerate his crime, or protect him from that measure of punishment which his offense should merit. This illustrates the importance of having officers, in our local affairs, at least, who shall not feel under obligations to party for their distinction, on the one hand; and, who cannot call in the aid of party to screen their misconduct on the other.

You seem to think that those Republicans who have signed this aforesaid call, should be willing to vote a Democratic ticket, because they are dissatisfied with the present state of things in our city affairs. You forget that the call itself expressly stipulates that those signing it do not thereby forego any of their party obligation or views. It does not follow, therefore, that because they have signed this call they cease to be Republicans, or that they are ready to join the Democratic party. Their specific object is, to take our city administration out of the hands of party—all parties. The like observations may be made of those Democrats who have signed this call. And now, these gentlemen having signed this call, it is too late to ask them to ignore their own act and abandon the position they have deliberately taken. They cannot do so consistent with their plighted honor; they have given a public pledge to stand by the position they have deliberately taken, and you may depend they will do it.

All the talk about this election controlling the next State election is perfectly absurd. The signers to the call were particular to make a positive assertion in substance that they expected in all party elections to vote for their party candidates. There is not probably a single signer to that call who will not vote in the next State election the ticket of the party with which he has heretofore acted. They simply propose, according to the language of the call, to make selection of merely local officers without reference to party.

It has been said that the State always goes as the city of Portland goes. This has been the case generally, and for the very simple reason that we have had party tickets heretofore, and the result of the city election could be pointed to by the winning party as a partisan triumph. No such result would follow an election conducted without reference to party.

New York City elected its last Mayor upon a ticket chosen without reference to party, with Wm. F. Havemeyer, a prominent Democrat, at its head as candidate for Mayor. The Republican papers advocated the ticket, and the Republican voters supported it, and Havemeyer was elected on the same day that the Republicans won the most magnificent victory in the State that they have ever achieved. San Francisco is about as certain to elect a "no-party" ticket as the years come round, and yet San Francisco contributes her regular majority to the Republican majorities of the State. But to cite cases to prove that a movement of this sort can have no possible bearing upon the future party elections, seems like citing instances to prove that twice two are four. It requires only the least reflection to perceive that there is nothing in the world but the most transparent humbuggery in this entire clamor about the danger of the demoralization of parties by the running of a ticket selected in this manner.

As we have said before, it will be time enough to endorse or condemn the ticket when it has been nominated: but whether it shall be a good ticket or a poor one, the fact will still remain, that all that has been said against it in advance, has been the silliest kind of bosh.

The New York *Times* very appropriately says of a certain feature in the salary-grab business: "The people of Kane county, Ills., don't take kindly to humbug. Mr. Farnsworth, having offered them a share in his back pay, they have resolved to return it to the Treasury of the United States. When will the ordinary politician understand that, in the long run, it is only the *real* article that pays for public virtue? We commend this action of the Illinois farmers to those who think the back-pay grab ought to go to 'a man's own district,' and also to those Congressmen who think they can safely pocket the money themselves."

Buffalo lays claim to the best-developed specimen of the species *Miser*, genus *Homo*. His name is (rather *was*) Thomas B. Newman. He died a few days since in the city hospital, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. This wretched being had lived in a mean hovel for the last thirty-seven years, and there, surrounded by filth and covered with vermin, he accumulated the immense stores of wealth which, after all, could not save him from the destroyer. He owned some of the most valuable real estate in the business localities of Buffalo.

There are omens of war all along the Northern border of the United States. The Indians are becoming more unmanageable, as the following dispatch to the War Department from Gen. Custar, at Fort Randall, Dakota, May 14th, will testify: "Fallis, a guide sent me from Randall, reports positively that three hundred warriors and young men belonging to the Yankton agency left their reservation, a few days ago, to join hostile Indians of the Upper Missouri, and that the Indians will muster five thousand warriors in the field this summer."

Of course, when a man retires from the seductive complications of Society he has a right to choose the objects on which to lavish his irrepressible affections, but we do not admire the taste of the recluse at Bristol, Vt., who died lately, leaving thirty-six full grown cats and ten litters of kittens in his retreat. Such pets may discipline the soul and distract the thoughts from the affairs of this world, but what world and state of being they would prepare one for, is a problem to be grappled with only by a country editor.

It is with great pleasure that we publish the card of Senator Mitchell, announcing his purpose to clear up everything connected with the charges made against him by the Pittsburg papers.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Missouri met in St. Louis on the 22d inst. The report of the Grand Scribe shows that the present membership of the Order in that State numbers 2,123.

The Profession of Law.

In his opening address at the fourteenth Commencement of the Law School at Columbia College, on the 14th inst., Prof. Dwight spoke at considerable length and with much wisdom of the duties and obligations of the lawyer. He reminded the graduates that their duties to their clients, high and honorable though they be, must be fulfilled in subordination to the general welfare of society. The lawyer's relation to his client is individual and personal, but his duties to society are not of his own selection. He forms part of the great organism which we call the State, an organism which lives as an individual does, which grows, reaches maturity; which sometimes grows old and dies, as the individual man passes away. It is a most delicate and sensitive organism. Prof. Dwight warned his auditors of the demoralizing influence of the evil-minded lawyer in the following words:

No men can do society so much good, or such undetinable harm, as can lawyers. They are trained to know the parts where it is weak. They can stab it at a vital part, if they are selfish. Skillful men can hoodwink a Legislature, prepare for their adoption innocent-looking bills which are mere engines of mischief, all the while preserving the most ingenious appearance and the blandest smile. Cunning lawyers can arrange for unscrupulous clients the most skillfully-devised machinery to entrap the unsuspicious and the unwary. The two thus working together may form the most perfect combination of the fertile brain with the ready hand. These men may aim to corrupt the judge, to manage the referee, to seduce the witness, or bribe the juror, until good men stand aghast and wonder if civilization is all rottenness and human progress a mockery. But, then, there is the brighter side. The immense social force produced by legal thought and accumen may be turned to the best results. It is a subject of joy that a truly great lawyer is at the same time a good man. You cannot take away his conscientiousness and sensitiveness to right without robbing him of his power. The cunning and unscrupulous men do not rise above the second grade at the Bar. There is always some honorable man who is their superior, and who will overmatch them. The reason of this is not far to seek. No one can properly affect his audience who is himself insincere. The power of the advocate is largely aided by the conviction on the part of his hearers that he is honest and sincere. He cannot always play a part or seem the thing he is not. Without lofty purpose the mind cannot be carried forward or sustained to do the work necessary to reach the highest eminence. If he labors merely for reputation or to carry a particular point, in order to gain money or to win an hour's applause, he has no sufficient stimulus to sustain him throughout a life. His place at the Bar is soon fixed, and he rises no higher; money flows in, and he relaxes his efforts. He has not fibre enough to resist the strain of the downward forces.

The *Bulletin* man says he will *some time in the future*, prove his charge that we acted dishonestly with a partner in a law case. Very well; that is exactly what we want him to attempt. We have repeatedly demanded the proof, and still demand it. But why *some time in the future?* Why not now, while the matter is fresh? It won't cost you any more to bribe a witness now than at some future time.

The *Congregationalist* is a little out of humor in its last issue. It says of the Boston Bazaar that "the saleswomen have been selected more for their good looks than for their orthodoxy." The *Christian Register* touches the root of the matter in its retort: "There are very few girls, inside or outside of Christendom, who would not rather be called pretty heretics than homely believers."

The recent panic in Austria seems to have been so general and wide spread that all classes and conditions were affected by it. Its effect on the Exposition was noticeable. Says a Vienna dispatch: "The protracted panic on the Bourse disheartens the citizens. At Odessa, Russia, all business stopped, and discounts rose to the enormous rate of nine per cent.

President Lerdo de Tejada gave a banquet to Minister Thomas H. Nelson and Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of Legation, on the eve of their departure for home. A dispatch says that a number of distinguished Mexican and American gentlemen were present and the utmost cordiality was manifested. Minister Nelson is superseded by Foster of Indiana.

The St. Paul *Press* informs us that so numerous and powerful have the Scandinavians in that State become, that they demand representation on the next Republican State ticket in Minnesota. That journal recognizes the claim as just, and advises that such a concession be made.

I. M. King has been appointed resident correspondent in San Francisco for the New York *World*.

Boston Notes.

The Boston correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, in a letter dated May 14th says:

The funeral of Oakes Ames took place at North Easton, on Sunday, with impressive ceremonies. Hundreds of people from all parts of the State, carried by special trains, testified their respect for the deceased by gathering to witness the last honors to his memory. Among the distinguished persons present were Vice President Wilson, Senator Boutwell, Gen. F. Butler, Alex. H. Rice and other personal and political friends of Mr. Ames.

There was a meeting yesterday of the "National Anti-Monopoly Cheap Freight Railway League," in the course of which the organization was dissolved and transformed into the Massachusetts branch of the "American Cheap Transportation Association." A delegate was chosen to attend the convention of the Farmers' Association, to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 20th inst. The Association will inaugurate a series of public meetings, and will "agitate" in an active manner against the tyranny of railroads.

Charles Sumner was divorced from his wife by a decree rendered last week. She is now in Europe, I believe, where she has lived most if not all the time since their separation. Their marriage was a sad mistake, which both of them speedily realized. They were as unlike as fire and ice. She a widow in her prime, of a lively temperament and fond of excitement and gayety; he a cold, precise, scholarly man, naturally selfish, and confirmed in his egotism by a long bachelorhood. I trust none of your unmarried lady readers will make the journey East in the hope of "catching" the great statesman, as it is not at all likely that he will try another ticket in the matrimonial lottery.

Barnum's big show arrived Sunday morning, and has been the center of attraction since that time. It is without doubt the best exhibition of the kind ever seen here, and its dimensions are gigantic. Last night over 15,000 people were gathered in the tent and many were turned away for want of room. Yesterday afternoon, when the exhibition was well under way, in presence of a dense audience, a sudden thunder squall came up, and there was a brief panic in the crowd. The excellence of Barnum's arrangements was strikingly manifested as his great and well drilled force speedily had the huge tent under perfect control, and, though the audience got a wetting no serious harm was done.

The N. Y. *Evening Mail* has this sensible comment on a recent "affair of honor" which has attracted considerable attention:

Mr. Mordecai, one of the principals in the recent duel at Richmond, has died of the wounds received in that absurd affair, and McCarthy, the other principal, is to be held on a charge of murder in the first degree, and the seconds as accessories before the fact. If they were to be convicted and punished according to law, the case would go far to reduce dueling to its proper place in the category of crimes.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

In regard to charges against me in newspapers of recent dates, I desire to say that full explanations in relation thereto will appear in a few days, supported by statements from prominent gentlemen in the State of Pennsylvania who have known me from childhood. I purpose to explain to the people of Oregon everything in relation to this matter, and shall substantiate the facts of my whole history prior to my leaving my native State (Pennsylvania), by the testimony of prominent men and unimpeachable witnesses; and upon such testimony rather than my own statement I shall submit to the impartial judgment of the people of this State any question as to my standing and integrity, put in issue by the articles referred to.

My only object in suffering any delay is to enable me to obtain dispatches from Pennsylvania, several of which have been voluntarily sent me already, in response to the articles appearing against me.

Within three or four days, at furthest, I shall be able to respond. Until such time I will be glad to submit to any one the dispatches already received. Respectfully,

J. H. MITCHELL.

Portland, May 27, 1873.

The following instance of the coolness and self-control of the late Dr. Ebenezer Porter, of Andover, is vouched for by a religious journal of New York:

A man came to him one day in a towering passion. The minister had preached or practiced something that had greatly roused his spirit. For a time Mr. Porter let him pour out his wrath, with out saying a word. This was oil to the fire.

"Why don't you speak and answer me?"

"Well, sir, a long time ago, I made up my mind not to talk with a man who is a fool, or"—

"Do you call me a fool, sir?"

"Or who is intoxicated, or"—

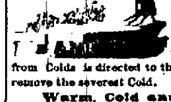
"Do you say I am drunk, sir?"

"Or *who is in a passion!* Good morning, sir."

This coolness fairly overcame the man. There was too much water for the fire. The tradition is that the man became his warm friend.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—A Newspaper and thoroughly equipped Job office, in one of the most thriving towns on the N. W. coast, is for sale. Does a large amount of Job work and has a *large* and increasing subscription list and is otherwise prosperous. Either a half or whole interest will be sold. Terms: part cash and part on time, or will trade for negotiable paper. The proprietor has a business engagement in the States, and offers to sell for that reason only. For particulars enquire of H. L. Pittock, Portland.

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS



For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS. The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will remove the severest Cold. Also,

Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.

Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm Baths, 50 cents.

LUDWIG WILHELM, Proprietor,
Wiegand's Old Stand,
Washington street, near Front

IF YOUR WATCH IS OUT OF ORDER,
Send it to
WOICKA,
No. 71 First street,
(NEXT TO LADD & TILTON'S BANK.)

Jewelry repaired promptly and satisfactorily, at moderate prices.

ARE YOU LAME?

With Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Partial Paralysis or Lame Back? Are you afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps, Pleurisy, Pain in the Breast or Sides, or any internal or external aches or pains? If so, use the never failing family remedy, PRATT'S ANOLITION OIL. Price, small, fifty cents; large, one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

GRIPY YOUR BLOOD!

Cure Scrofulous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, heal old Sores, regulate your Bowels, invigorate your Liver, cure Fever and Ague, Constipation, Piles and Dyspepsia, with the Great Vegetable Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. Price, small, fifty cents; large, one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists and Chemists,
San Francisco, Sole Proprietors.

DIED:

At San Rafael, California, on the 23th instant, Mr. Louis Lacour.

At Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, May 24th, John Wilson of John W. and the late Marie B. Pittock; aged 4 months and 26 days.

NEW TO-DAY.

For Rent.

GOOD ROOMS AND OFFICES IN DEKUM'S BRICK building. Inquire of
DEKUM & BICKEL,
No. 58 First street, between Stark and Oak.

Meeting of Veterans.

MEMBERS AND VISITORS OF THE SOCIETY OF Veterans of the War with Mexico are requested to meet at their hall on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, May 29th, 1873. By order,
J. H. EGAN, Sec'y.
m28d2t

For Sale or Rent.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF CHEAP Lands should call on me before buying. I can accommodate them with large or small tracts, improved or otherwise, in this and adjoining counties. Terms easy. Two NEAT COTTAGES, conveniently located to business, and several SMALL FARMS, for rent at Office, 143 Front street.
P. A. MARQUAM.

Bed-Ticks Lost.

THREE EMPTY MATTRESSES—ONE STRIPED, two white—in a potato box, were lost on Saturday. The gentleman who found them and will bring to the owner will do a favor by leaving place of residence at the store of Weeks & Morgan, on Third street.

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST!

DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!
OF ALL SIZES.

Call and See our Stock.

EAKDING FARRELL,
150 Front street.

SPECIAL SALE
AT AUCTION!

The Entire Furniture, Fixtures,
Horses, Express Wagon and Bus,

Etc., of the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, will positively be sold at Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th, 1873,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Parties can buy at PRIVATE SALE until the day of auction.
m21d3t OSCAR KILBOURN, Auct'r.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY
J. R. CONGLE,
NO. 73 FRONT ST., PORTLAND,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HILL'S CONCORD Single and Double
Buggy, Team and Stage Harness,
Direct from the Manufactory at Concord, New Hampshire. Persons desiring good harness please call.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE, JUST landed,
GUNNY WOOL BAGS 40x90.
a22 HEWAIL, WILSON & CO.

Amusements.

Masonic Hall!

PROF. O. S. FOWLER

Of New York, will give a

COURSE OF LECTURES,

As follows, commencing

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27th,

ON

LIFE, HEALTH & HUMAN SCIENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING—SELF AND JUVENILE IMPROVEMENT.
SATURDAY EVENING—LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
SUNDAY EVENING, June 1st—GOD AND IMMORTALITY.
TUESDAY EVENING—INTELLECT, MEMORY AND CULTURE.
THURSDAY, at 2:30 (Ladies only)—FEMALE HEALTH
THURSDAY EVENING (Gent's only)—MANHOOD AND RESTORATION.
FRIDAY EVENING—MAN, WOMAN AND THEIR RELATIONS.

Evening Lectures at 8 o'clock.

Seats 50 cents, or to the Course, $3 00.

First two Lectures he will give public examinations of prominent citizens.

Phrenological consultations as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, etc., at the St. Charles Hotel, till Saturday evening, June 7th.

His new works for sale.
m21

Memorial Day.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE CEREMONIES OF MEMORIAL OR DECORATION Day—May 30th—will be held at the Cemetery, East Portland. A cordial invitation is extended to all honorably discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, the Military and Fire Departments, Civic Societies, Churches and Sunday Schools to participate with the G. A. R. in the exercises and observances of that day. The Military and Fire Departments, Civic Societies, Churches and Sunday Schools desiring to participate, will form on Fourth street south of Stark, at 2 o'clock, P. M., sharp. Honorably discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines will meet with the G. A. R. at the Hall of Baker Post, corner First and Madison streets, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All communications must be addressed to E. W. Ryan, Officer of the Day and Chairman of the Committee. All Soldiers' reunion, with symbolic ceremonies, will be held at the Court House in the evening. Donations of flowers for the occasion will be thankfully received by the Committee of Arrangements, and by the comrades of Baker Post and Canby Post at their halls, in the morning of that day.

E. W. RYAN,
FRANK BEARDSLEY,
VAN B DELASHMUTT,
G. W. JOHNSON,
W. C HITCHCOCK,
J. H NORRIS,
Committee.

GRAND PICNIC AND CONCERT!

Under the auspices of the celebrated

TYROLEAN WARBLERS,

To be held at the

EAST PORTLAND PARK,

Sunday, June 1, 1873.

A CHOICE PROGRAMME OF VOCAL AND INstrumental performances.
Gates open at 11 A. M. DANCING to commence at 2 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Children free.

Millinery Goods.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY!

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

All the Latest Styles

And everything pertaining to the business on hand.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

SOLD LOW, CHEAPER THAN EVER, to suit the times. Drop in and judge for yourself, at

P. VAN FRIDACH'S,
79 DEKUM'S BUILDING, FIRST ST.

WOOL'S ORGANS!
W. K. BADGER, Agent.

WOOL'S ORGANS!
BEST IN THE WORLD.

WOOL'S ORGANS!
UNSURPASSED.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS!
Used at the World's Peace Jubilee.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS!
W. K. BADGER, Agent.

BADGER'S MUSIC STORE,
THIRD STREET.

ICE CREAM!

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON THE UNDERsigned will have on hand and make to order all kinds of
ICE CREAMS,
WATER ICES,
ROMAN PUNCH,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,
CAKES and TARTS of all descriptions
SWISS CHEESE,
RUSSIAN CAVIAR,
SARDELLEN, etc.,
And the best and most complete stock of
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES
Wholesale or Retail.

ICE CREAM delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

ALISKY & HEGELE,
PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY,
No. 107 First street, opposite Post Office.

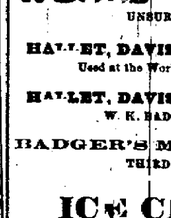
SCHWEER BROS.,
Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONERS,

ANNOUNCE TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBlic generally that they have
Resumed Business
ON
FIRST STREET, OPPOSITE WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S.

ICE CREAM
And other luxuries served in FIRST CLASS STYLE, in their elegant dining room.

PICNICS, PARTIES, EXCURSIONS AND WEDDINGS
Supplied with promptness and attention.

NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINE!



TO RENT!
$50
Will Buy It!
A. VAIL,
General Agent,
128 FIRST ST., PORTLAND.
Needles for All Machines.
m18d3w

To the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BEGIN THE PUBLIcation of a Daily and Weekly Independent Democratic newspaper, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, to be called the *News*. The *Daily News* will be an evening paper, containing the latest and latest telegraphic and other news. It will be published daily (Sunday excepted), and delivered to city subscribers at 15¢ cents per week.
BELLINGER, CURRY & CO.
Portland, May 27, 1873.
m27d2t

BURTON & WILLIAMS,
ARCHITECTS & SUPERINTENDENT
ROOM No. 17,
DEKUM'S BUILDING.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

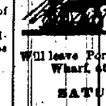
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above port

FRIDAY, MAY 30th, 1873,
At 6 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nanaimo, Victoria, Ft. Wrangle and Sitka.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller



CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1873,
At 6 o'clock, P. M.

Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichsen & Co.,
FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS!
109 First St.,
Offer a complete assortment of
Diamonds and Jewelry,
Gold and Silver Watches,
and SILVERWARE
[illegible]

[illegible]
SILVER-NAILS,
SAW-NAILS,
111 First Street,
[illegible] Street,
Sole Agents in this city for the
Diamond Spectacles,
Diamond Spectacles,
The Best Spectacles Manufactured
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
JEWELRY, PLATEDWARE,
CLOCKS, OPTICAL GOODS.
A large assortment at
[illegible] Street.

Boots & Shoes.

PACIFIC
BOOT & SHOE STORE
S. W. CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL SELL, FOR CASH, of California make—

Ladies' First Quality, 16 Button Length Kid Boots		$3 50
" Second Quality, do		2 50
Ladies' Strong Quality 16-thread Lasting Kid Boots		$1 75
Misses' First Quality, do	$2 00	$2 50
" Second Quality, do	1 50	2 00
Children's First Quality	1 50	2 00
" Second Quality	1 25	1 50

GEO. A. FEASE.

Opposition
BOOT & SHOE STORE
Base Ball Shoes
AT REDUCED PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS
UNDER THE ORO FINO THEATER,
No. 63 First st., Portland, Oregon.

J. SIMON,
56 Front Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS
GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS.
Crystal Sheet, Enameled, Stained
And Cut Glass.
Glazing Done to Order and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS will find it to their advantage to place their orders in my hands. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

EUGENE SEMPLE,
GENERAL BROKER AND LAND AGENT.
BONDS, STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS & INVESTMENTS MADE FOR PARTIES ABROAD.
AGENT FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ALL KINDS OF FINANCIAL BUSINESS.
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
OFFICE, AT THE STARK STREET FERRY LANDING, PORTLAND, OREGON.

GOODS,
VELVET,
SATIN,
AND OTHER
WATERFALLS,
Window Shades,
Etc., Etc.—for sale by
GEORGE T. STORY
45 Front Street.

SUGARS!

EX BARKENTINE JANE A. FALKINBURG, FROM Honolulu direct,
2,000 bags Sugars, Assorted Grades,
Which we offer at reduced rates.
ALLEN & LEWIS.
m16

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY, 28, 1873.

CITY.

THE REMARKABLE STARS.—A brilliant starry sight is now visible in the early evening. It is composed of the three brightest stars that are ever seen in our latitude, with the exception of Mars, which is in opposition. Venus, Jupiter and Sirius are the shining points of the celestial triangle, and form the geometrical marvel easy to recognize. Venus must be looked for in the west, Jupiter toward the zenith in the east, and Sirius in the south. The contrast is strongly marked. Venus leads the van, as she hangs like a golden lamp in the glowing west; Jupiter is of a deeper hue, shading toward orange, while Sirius, glittering with beaming rays, is of a softened white, flecked with a blending of the most delicate shades of red and blue. The real contrast between the brighter than the seeming one, and in about the same ratio. Venus is a little globe, no more than twenty thousand miles in diameter, while Jupiter is a giant planet, four-hundred times as large as the earth, while Sirius is a glorious sun, twenty millions of millions of miles away, and yet one of our nearest neighbors, although far more powerful and of more substance. In a few weeks the starry trio will be broken up, its members taking new places and forming new combinations, while new stars will take their places upon our field of observation, and furnishing the never-ending variety, which is one of the charms of the night.

INCORPORATED.—Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office by Alexander Campbell, George W. Hillman, J. R. Gilbert, Trustees of Cleanthe Grove No. 4, U. A. O. D.

The name of the corporation shall be known as Cleanthe Grove No. 4, United Ancient Order of Druids.

The term or limit of the corporation shall be ninety-nine years.

The object and business of this corporation shall be the relief of its members, charitable purposes and the administration of privileges, honors and benefits of the United Ancient Order of Druids.

The place of making these articles the estimation of the property of this corporation is [illegible] of Grove furniture, paraphernalia and fashion hand.

The [illegible] of income are interest on money [illegible] rents, fines and contributions, and fees for initiation, de-

[illegible] office, place of meeting, etc., is [illegible] of Portland.

A FLOW ANSWERING to the name [illegible] on First street yesterday [illegible] that he had a piece of hose [illegible] Mr. Powers to purchase. [illegible] was not right, as the [illegible] lock, Mr. Powers [illegible] of the circumstance. That [illegible] and waiting for the appear- [illegible] GH [illegible] soon made an [illegible] fist of small hose on his [illegible] gave a bargain with Powers. The [illegible] but Glisan offered to sell it for [illegible] up and began to question [illegible] in the position of the [illegible] were not very satisfactory [illegible] he was committed. The case [illegible] up for trial in the Police Court this [illegible]

[illegible] for Sheriff. Seldom have the [illegible] of a County had an opportunity of [illegible] a man [illegible] in the space [illegible] was content to [illegible] at Ma- [illegible] by Professor O. S. Fowler, [illegible] of New York, on the [illegible], Health and [illegible] Silliss. [illegible] is entitled [illegible] the chief char- [illegible] [illegible] the fire [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Good Will Among Men."

LETTER FROM THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Wilmington, N. C. *Journal* publishes the letter from Chief Justice Chase which is given below, prefacing it with the following: "In 1869, when Judge Chase was holding the June term of the Federal Court in Raleigh, he received a letter from J. E. Williams, then President of a National Bank in New York City, and a personal and political friend of the Chief Justice, taking issue with him for kindly and fraternal sentiments expressed in a letter to Capt. H. B. Manning, of Charleston. While Judge Chase was holding Court in Charleston, during the latter part of May, 1869, he was invited by Capt. Manning to attend the memorial services of the Union dead at Magnolia Cemetery, near that city, and in reply wrote the letter to which Mr. Williams objected. Mr. Williams had been before the war President of a State bank, and had opposed the National Bank system and other leading financial measures which Judge Chase, then Secretary of the Treasurer, was urging upon the consideration of the Government for its adoption."

The following is the letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10, 1869.

"DEAR SIR. I regret that the perusal of my letter to Capt. Manning caused painful dissatisfaction to you, for I am sure that you are patriotic, and not intentionally unjust. Doubtless you remember occasions upon which your active hostility to measures of finances which, as Secretary of the Treasury, I thought indispensable to the success of the national arms and to the permanent welfare of the country, caused painful dissatisfaction to me. The present name of the institution which you manage with so much ability and success, shows that you have abandoned your opposition to one, at least, of these two measures. It is, perhaps, not impossible that you will change your mind as to the sentiment you censure. It seems to me that, taken in connection with the context from which your quotation separates it, its sense cannot be mistaken. It is, that true patriotism requires that the close of a civil war should be marked not by proscription or disfranchisement, but by manifestations of sincere good will, especially from the successful to the unsuccessful, and by generous recognition of whatever was real, brave and earnest, and noble in those who fought on the falling side. I have no sympathy with the spirit which refused to strew flowers upon the graves of the dead soldiers who fought against the side I took; and I am glad to know there was no such spirit among those who joined in decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Union who lie buried at Magnolia Cemetery. The magnolia lavishes its perfumes as freely, the pleasant air breathes as softly, and the warm sunshines as brightly over Confederates as over Union graves. In the letter which has incensed your censure, I sought to put into the heart of my countrymen something of the divine charity taught by the tree, the air, and the sun, as well as by the precepts of our Saviour. I believe it has done some good, and I believe it will do more."

I have read your extract from the speech of 'one of our brave Generals,' whom you do not name. There are some good sentiments in it and some not so good. On the whole, I prefer the letter to the speech, and I am sorry to differ from you so far as to think that, of the two, the letter is most becoming' the position which I hold. The Chief Justice is, I think, not ill employed when he inculcates good will among men.

"I notice that you more than intimate that my letter was prompted by ambition. It certainly was not. I do not think I ever was so ambitious as some unambitious people have represented me. At any rate, I am now unconscious of any other ambition than that of doing as much good and as little harm as possible. I have no connection with politics. I never seen nor expect any political position, content to leave to younger men all the contentions and distinctions of political life. I shall be fully satisfied with my share of the general welfare, which it may be hoped wise and righteous statesmanship, with God's blessing, will secure for our country.

Very respectfully yours,

S. P. CHASE."

A recent New York dispatch says:

A number of letters from Gen. Van Buren to President Grant and Secretary Fish, of recent dates, are published this morning. Van Buren makes a defense of the charges against him as the Vienna Commissioner. A letter dated Vienna, April 26th, to President Grant, says: "I can scarcely believe it is your hand that has stricken me down; that by your order I am degraded from the position conferred on me without solicitation on my part. I wish to say in the most emphatic language, but with the greatest respect, that the persons who accost or intimate that I have ever received or asked, or been promised, or expected a single cent, or any consideration or advantage whatever, in connection with the Vienna Exposition, are cowardly slaves and liars."

Gen. Van Buren accuses U. S. Minister Jay of scheming to destroy him and the Commission, to gratify Jay's ambition and desire for notice. He can prove Jay had his plot marked out long ago. In conclusion he appeals to the President to restore him to position and character. With regard to the transactions of General Mayer or others, he is ignorant.

A letter, dated April 28th, to Secretary Fish, is much to the same effect. He accuses Jay of arranging a contract of flooring the space devoted to the United States exhibition, which is denounced by many as a fraud. Another letter to Mr. Fish of the same date, accuses the new Commissioner of conspiracy to prepare a report containing charges of mismanagement against him. If such report finds acceptance with the Department, he says he dispairs of justice from the Government. The whole series of letters are supplemented by the affidavit of General Van Buren, sworn to before Philip Sidney, Port Consul General, who, he solemnly swears, he never asked, nor has been promised, nor received, nor expects to receive a single cent, or any consideration whatever for any sum or other appointment, made or promised by him in connection with the Exhibition.

A Washington dispatch of the 19th inst., to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The question of the Chief Justiceship is uppermost here. The arrival of Judge Pierrepont on Saturday has added somewhat to the interest, and the knowledge to-day that he has notified the Secretary of State and the President that he should be forced to decline the mission to Russia, which had been tendered him, has given rise to the impression that perhaps the Judge may be offered the more desirable place. His strength with the President is well known, and it has been long within the knowledge of many that the President at one time, when it was thought that Secretary Fish would retire from office, offered him the office of Secretary of State. It is said now that it is the President's desire to appoint Attorney-General Williams as Chief Justice, and to give the Department of Justice to Judge Pierrepont. There seems to be little to base such conjecture upon, yet there are many in the highest official positions who regard such a course on the part of the President as not improbable. It is known that Judge Williams is strongly backed for the vacancy, and he is himself an eager candidate. It is hardly to be presumed that the President has so soon settled the question in his own mind, and there are facts which go to show that he has not. One of the secretaries at the White House has, since the death of Chase, carefully examined each day hundreds of papers sent to the President and clipped from them everything having any bearing on the death of Chase and the subject of his successor. What use will be made of these clippings can only be a matter of conjecture.

A San Francisco paper relates that a Nevada lawyer had as a client a man accused of murder, and that the principal witness in his favor being his wife, who was incapacitated from giving testimony by reason of her relation to him, he got the murder trial postponed, brought suit for divorce in her behalf and secured it, and then triumphantly placed her on the stand to secure the acquittal of her husband.

A gentleman residing in Goose Lake Valley, writes us under date of May 19th, saying that the settlers are fortifying at Chewaucan, and have commenced barding a fort around the mill below that place. Our correspondent also substantiates the report of the capture and killing of three Indians who were attempting to drive off stock.

The Attitude of England on the Alabama Question.

Stripped of all the sophistry by which the question, from its inception down to the present, has been surrounded, it would seem that England has consented not only to the mode of adjustment by arbitration and the subsequent award of the Geneva Tribunal, simply because she feared that if a collision should take place with Russia, in which she should blockade the Baltic and Black Seas, swarms of Russian Alabamas might issue from American ports to prey upon her commerce. This is the ideas which crops out in almost every argument and treatise on the subject which has been laid before the public. This explains the curious anomaly of Commissioners who had been appointed to make a treaty with the United States, and whose work had been not only approved but generally applauded, inserting rules in that document which gave the case to the United States, practically before the Tribunal assembled, and which subsequently the British lawyers employed to try the case assailed and the British Arbitrator refused to acknowledge. The point to which we have referred having been saved, England is not disposed in any way to hamper her commercial freedom, intending, as she firmly does, to remain neutral in all future European complications, and to sell to all who may need them, whatever articles, contraband or otherwise, which she can manufacture, she wants all the latitude that she can possibly obtain. It is, therefore, plain that both nations will have to abate somewhat the philanthropic enthusiasm upon which they entered upon this arbitration. They have shown to the world a method of settling internal disputes without a recourse to war, except in a most general manner. They have done no more than to settle their own dispute in a peaceful, though rather clamorous way. But even that must be regarded as a triumph of no ordinary magnitude over the passions which the controversy had evoked.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

WELL SAID.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

The rising generation has had the story of A. T. Stewart, Vanderbilt, Oakes Ames, Jim Fisk, Jay Gould and others of this class repeated in its ears so often of late, that it is no wonder if many young men were beginning to believe that the accumulation of wealth is the main object of life, and the most prominent pursuit which a man can follow. Some will probably laugh at what they consider the over-scrupulousness of Mr. Chase in refusing to take advantage of his unrivaled opportunities for amassing wealth and bequeathing to his children the most magnificent estate in America. We are glad to believe that there are others among the ambitious and aspiring who will stop to study seriously and thoughtfully the good example of integrity and self-control which has been given to history in the person of the lamented Chief Justice.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1873.

Gold to New York to-day, 115¼.

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85 buying; 86 selling.

Gold bars are quotable at 900 fine.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 12s 3d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d.

It is a fact not generally understood that the act of February 12, 1873, has entirely changed the character of all the gold coins in the United States in actual use. The law provides that gold coins shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not more than one-fourth of a grain less than the coined weight. If they are more depreciated than that, they are to be received only at their actual value. The Treasury will, however, receive them at their nominal value if not depreciated more than one-half of one per cent. This regulation is more liberal than the first; for there, in order to be a legal tender, a gold coin must not have lost more than one-tenth of one per cent. In ordinary business matters this will create little practical difficulty; but in the payment of large sums in gold coin, the loss in many instances will be not less than $1,000 in $100,000

Money at the Principal Centers.

The Boston *Statesman*, in commenting on the encouraging tendencies toward greater ease in financial affairs, says:

There is considerable ground for congratulation in regard to the monetary "situation." In Boston, but little if any complaint is now heard among substantial borrowers. Rates are the same as reported in our last. In New York, the Money market exhibits increased ease. The amount of funds offering for temporary use is in excess of current requirements, and rates of interest are in favor of the borrowers. Call loans are readily obtained to any reasonable amount upon prime security at 5@7 per cent. First class commercial paper is in active demand from dealers at 8@10 per cent per annum. At Cincinnati, the banks are in a position to discount the greater portion of the approved paper presented, and no difficulty is experienced in negotiating loans on good names. At Chicago, in all branches of trade and commerce the condition of affairs has experienced a material improvement since the opening of lake navigation, and although Money is still tolerably close, the whole tendency of the loan market is now more encouraging for borrowers than for months past. Indeed, all the prominent banks already report a large increase in their supply of loanable funds.

The Cotton Crop.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says of the cotton crop:

The present spring has been very unfavorable for the cotton crop, beyond doubt. The fine weather which prevailed after February 1st, enabled planters to make an early start and the planting was generally finished with exceptional rapidity. The spring opened warm, and the plants came up early and well. Of late, however, the coldest weather known for many years, at this season, has prevailed. Killing frosts have occurred over three-fourths of the Cotton States, and replanting has been rendered necessary over an immense area of country. The plant which have not been absolutely killed, have been severely injured, and will be backward and sickly for some time.

There are supposed to be about 5,000 acres of cotton in cultivation this season in California, but it is yet too early to make any estimate of the result.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—The recent rains have improved the present prospect of our crops, and there is but little doubt now that the yield will be largely in excess of former years. Transactions are now limited to comparatively small lots, and buyers offer $1 55 per cental.

FLOUR—The stoppage of some of our State mills, for the purpose of renovating, preparatory to commencing work on the next crop, has somewhat reduced the supply but prices, though firm, are not advanced, but favor the seller, at $5 per barrel for fancy brands, $4 50 for shipping and good country brands, and $3 75 for superfine.

OATS—The receipts are light, and prices kept at 45 cents per bushel, with no present indications of an advance. The home demand has slackened since the horse diseases has spread; but this only not remain as an operative cause for any great length of time.

HAY—The demand is light, and the best only commands $15 per ton.

FEED—The same cause which has reduced the demand for oats, has subsened that for chopped feed and bran. We note, however, a fair supply on hand, and prices, though steady, remain at $20 per ton for bran, and $30 for middlings and chops.

BACON—We note a firmer tone to the market, without important change in rates. Of common country cured meats, shoulders are quoted 8½@9 cents per pound, sides 11@12½, hams 14@16c. Fancy brands of sugar cured are an advance of 2 and 3 cents on these rates.

BUTTER—As before mentioned, all depends on the quality of the article offered, as prices here range all the way between 10 and 22 cents per pound

EGGS—We note a continuance of full receipts, and though the home demand remains fair, the price in San Francisco remains at such a low figure as to discourage shipments.

WOOL—The small lots received are generally purchased prior to arrival, or consigned to parties here to sell, and in our market but few transactions have occurred and these on the basis of 20 cents per pound for a good article. The recent rains and cool weather have retarded the work of shearing, hence the small receipts for some days past. Advices from the East show a better feeling in the market, and encourage the hope of better prices.

HIDES—Transactions continue slow and prices are unchanged.

A letter of a recent date from San Francisco to a firm in this city, says: "Owing to the almost entire failure of the growing crop of Broom Corn, the farmers of it have so materially advanced their prices as to render it necessary for us to place before you a new and somewhat advanced price list."

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Flour—The Oregon steamer arrived with 2,500 barrels. Market very quiet, extra ruling at $5 50@6

Wheat—$1 75@1 85. Exporters say they cannot pay over $1 82½.

Barley—Large receipts since Saturday noon, with prospect of more within two weeks, depr ssed the market. Coast feed, $1 20@1 22½. Bay feed, $1 25@1 35. Bay brewery, $1 35@1 45. Sales 1,000 sks coast feed, $1 20; 200 sks, $1 20; 500 sks bright, $1 22½; 4.0 sks bright brewing, $1 35; 700 sks choice brewing, $1 40 cash.

Oats—Heavy sales reported of 200 sacks ordinary at $1 90; 100 sacks choice $2 10; 300 sacks choice, Oregon, $2 12½ per 100 lbs. Sale to-day of 150 sacks, light California, at $1 85; 100 sacks choice, $2.

Hay—Extremes of market $12@20; a cargo of fair sold at $17 50.

Bran—Firm at $27 50 per ton.

Potatoes—200 sacks Bodegs, $1 60; nominal range for old, $1 50@1 75; for new, $1 87½@2 25, market for old close hardly so firm. Sale of 300 sacks Humboldt at $2 70.

Corn—300 sacks fair yellow, $1 37½.

—Dairy Products—Fresh roll butter, 25@3-½; Cheese 12@14-½ ₱ lb. Eggs, 17@20 for Eastern and Oregon; 24@ 25c ₱ dozen

Ripe Fruit—Strawberries 6@8c; gooseberries 5½@6c; currants 8@10; cherries 10@30; apricots 6@7; raspberries 37½c ₱ lb. A cargo of Tahiti oranges per Margaret Crockard was purchased prior to arrival.

Shipping Intelligence.

The John L. Stephens from San Francisco is due this evening but was not telegraphed at 10 o'clock.

The California, from Sitka way ports was at Nanaimo this morning and would proceed to Bellingham Bay and thence to this port. She will probably arrive here Wednesday night or Thursday.

The brig Kalos, from San Francisco, with a small cargo of merchandise, arrived at her berth this evening.

A steamer, either the Stevens or California, most probably the former, was reported as coming in over the bar as the Dixie Thompson left Astoria this morning.

The barkentine Jane A. Falkinburg is taking on a quantity of salmon at Astoria. She will shortly go to sea.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Arrived—Ship Reunion, Gorham, from Portland.

Sailed—Coquimbo, Fort Madison.

Puget Sound Shipping.

The bark Nicholas Biddle left Port Blakely on the 22d for San Francisco.

The bark Tasmania left Utsaladdy for San Francisco on the 17th inst.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are sold by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.	
Oranges, per doz.	1@0
Limes, per doz.	50
Cocoanuts each	12
Table Grapes, ₱ lb	none
Cranberries, ₱ gal	75@ 90
Lemons, per doz.	75@1 00
Peaches, ₱ lb	
Apples, ₱ box	$1@1 50
Plums, ₱ lb.	
DRIED FRUIT.	₱ lb.
Figs, Cal	16@20
Figs, Asia Min, new	35@50
Figs, " old	20@25
Apples	
Plums, pitless	20@25
Prunes, Ger & French	20@35
Pears	8@10
Bananas, ₱ doz	none
GROCERIES.	₱ lb.
Coffee, ground	30@37
do green C. R.	20@25
do " Rio	none
do " Java	30@33
do Mocha	60
Sugar, crushed	14
do pulverized	14
do granulated	16
do Yellow	14
do Island No. 1	13@14
do " No. 2	9@10
do extra	12½
Milk, condensed	37
Candles, adamantine	20@25
do Paraffine	35@37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene ₱ gal	75
Syrup, Golden, ₱ gal	75
Tea	₱ lb.
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50
Imperial	1 25@1 50
Young Hyson	1 10@1 50
Hyson	1 00@1 25
Eng. Breakfast	90@1 25
Japan	65@1 00
PROVISIONS, ETC.	₱ lb.
Butter—	
Fancy Dairy	45
Good	37@40
Ordinary	25@30
Cooking	20
Cheese, California	25
do Eastern	25
do Oregon	25
Hams, country	18
do city	18@20
do Sugar-cured	18@20
Shoulders	12½@14
Bacon, Clear Sides	12½@14
do Breakfast	15@16
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	17@18
Good, in tins	15
In bulk	13
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	30
Eggs, per doz	18@20
FOREIGN DOMESTIC.	₱ pair.
Flour—	
Fancy brands	1 50
Choice	1 37
Common	1 12½@1 25
Graham, extra	1 50
Corn meal, Cal ₱ lb	4@5
do Oregon	4@5
POULTRY.	₱ pair.
Hens, grown	$1 00@1 25
Roosters	1 25
Spring chickens	1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese	3 00
Turkeys	3 00

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $130; Buckeye, No. 2, $140; Buckeye, No. 1, $155; Buckeye Self-Raker, $200; Hand Rower, $225. Buckeye Dropper, $725; Clipper No. 2, $30; No. 3, 140; No. 4, 150; No. 5, 185; Sprague Mowers, Nos. 1 and 2, 125 and 135; Union 120; Hodge's Reaper, No. 1, 250; No 2 230; Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 230; McCormick's Self-Raker, 200; Hand-Raker 175. Harvesters: Marsh's, 240; Haines' Headers, 335 and 345. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8-horse mounted power, complete, $875; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $925; Sweepstakes, $550 to $825, with or without mounted power. Plows: Improved Wood, Nos. 1 to 5, $60 to 825; 250 to 350. Wheeler's Endless Chain, $90 to $95. Wagons: Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch thim's skein, 150 to 180; Pacific do. 145 to 175; Mitchell, with patent or square bounds and roller brake, 145 to $155.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 19@20c ₱ yard, per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½@ Burlap, per yard, 16@18c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made Dr calf ps, d s, and t s boots, $7 2@7 5; Portland made kip boots, $60; J. E. & Co B. B. B. extra French calf p s or t's boots, $7 2 @7 5; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf, plain or quilted, boots, $6 2 ; J. K. & Co Standard's, middling edge boots, $5 ; gents' B. calf Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $5 ; gent's B calf Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $5 ; gent's cable sewed Oxford Ties, $ 0; gent's goat fixed grain top Congress shoes, $5 ; men's Rudd's adjustable lace boots, $5 ; men's buckle plow shoes, full stock, $5 . Inferior grades at much lower quotations Boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $4 ; $3 50 ; boys' Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $2 ; boys' wax plow shoes, $1 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $1 . Ladies' S. F. kid fox bals, $1 50@2 ; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid fox bals, $2 30; ladies' J. K. & Co plain lasting bals, $1 @2 0; ladies' Portland made calf bals, $2 @2 7 ; ladies' buff pegged bals, $1 50. Misses and children's proportionately low.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $22 @30; flooring, $24@28; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

CROCKERY—Common, $1@3 ₱ dozen; extra, $5 50@7.

DANGEROODS—Oysters $2 50@3; jams and jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $4 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 50; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $1@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25, Tomatoes, $2 75.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $8; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Quotations maintained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 21@22½; Guatemala, 21@22½; Rio and Manila, 22@22½; Java, 28@29c. L. P. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 19; Obertree, 27c; Phoenix Premium, 22@23c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, this, 6c; Borax, 22@25; Blue Vitrol, 12@13c; Potash Granis, 1b can, 60c, $2 25; Rosin, ₱ bbl, $12@15; Saltpetre, kegs, 15@30c; Sulphur, ₱@10.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@16 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@ 15½c; brown ducking, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 9½ 9@10½c; 4-4 do 12½@13½c; 4, 12½@13½c; Denims, 18@22c; Ticks, 18@ 22c; Cheviots, 18@22c; Cambrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 16@ ; do, brown, 12½@13c. Cottonades, light, 20@25c; do, heavy, 23@45c. Denims, 18@20c. Hickory stripes, 1 ½@25c. Standard prints, 11c, seconds, 9c. Solidine, 18@20c. Linseys, 20@30c. Ticks, ¾, 20@25c; do, ⅞, 25@30c; do, 4-4, 30@35c. Burlaps, 22c. Table linen damask, 1-yard wide, 35@50c; damask Bleached, 60@ 1 . Diaper linen, 30@37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35@40c. Alpaca, black, 25@35c. Water proof, $1 10@1 25. Crash 10@15c. Ginghams—Domestic, 10@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Lawns, 12@27. Percales, 22@30

DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS—Apples, 5½@6c; sacked, 4@5c. Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c, Plums, pitless, 18@20c; Raisins, new crop, in box, $4 50; bl do, $5 50; quarter $3; eighth boxes, $7; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do, 10@12c; Citron, 55@60c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No 1, ₱ bl bbl, $14 75, do No 2, $13 50; do kits, No 1, $4 50; do do No 2, $2 75. Salmon pickled, extra brands, $10@11, $4 50@5; bbl, $7 50@8; common brands, bbls, $4 00@4 25; bbls, $6 50@7 00. Canned spiked, fresh, 1-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $3; 8th, $4 50 to 4 75.

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@6 5, Rye do $2 50@4, Domestic do $1 50@3 50, Brandy—French brands $4@12, Californian brandy $3@6. California wheat whisky $1 87½, and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom $2@3 50; Rum—Prime, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50; New England, $2@2 40; Jamaica, $4@8

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, 4½; refined bar, 7@ 9c, 0½c; Sheet 14 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c; Copper—Sheathing, ₱ lb, 42c; do Yellow, 49c; do bronzed tinned, 45c; do old, 16c. Tin plates—Plates charcoal, IX per box, $10 50; do IC char, $17 50; Roofing Plates, $17; Banca Tin slabs, ₱ lb, 0½@c. Steel—English cast steel ₱ lb 18c, Sheet—Russia 9@9½c; Spring Steel 18c; Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½c; Zinc—Sheets ₱ lb 11c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 95c. Present ware has advanced 25@50 ₱c

NUTS—Almonds, Zante 15c, Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 25c, Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 28c. Walnuts, 15c

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9½c; pure, 12-lb boxes 10½c, 1-lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb blocks, 12½c; 1-lb papers, 13c; corn, 1-lb papers, 10c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c; Cinnamon 45@50; Cloves, 25@30c; Nutmegs, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass: Pepper, ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ₱ doz, Cinnamon, $2; Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island at 9@9 10½c. Refining and Golden, 9½c in bbls, 11@ 11½c; in half bbls 10c higher; Crushed, 13½@13¾c, in bbls, 13@13½@13¾c. Powdered, 13¾@13¾c

NAILS—Quotable 10 x 60d per keg, $6 75, 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the figures; fine, 75c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and brads, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 55cts; Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 50c; Crystaline (5-gal cans), 60c; Crystaline (2-gal cans) 55c; Coal light, 50@52½c. China Nut, 92½@97c; Lard, in bbls, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets, Superfine, $22; XX 18; X 11 50; No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No. 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 4 point, 8 50; No. 3, 3 point, 6 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, black border, 8 5; do. fancy border, 5 50; 3 pt Vicuna, 6 75; 3 pt Scarlet, 8; 3 pt Green, 6 75; 3 pt Blue, 6 50; 3 pt Indian Striped, 7; 4 pt Gray, fancy B, 7 25; BB 6 75; 4 pt Vicuna, 8 75; 4 pt Scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, 8 75; 4 pt Blue, 8 50; 4 pt Indian, 9; No 1 Gray, 9 50 Flannels: Blue Mix Twilled, 50c ₱ yard; Scarlet, 55c; White, plain, 40c; Twilled, 50c; Fancy Shirting, twilled, 50c; Plain Colored 40 to 45; Scarlet, plain, 45c. Cloths: Hard Times, 90, 100 to $1; Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25; Tweeds, 80 to 90c. Yarns: Blue and Gray, 1 25; Scarlet, 1 50; Repellant, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ₱ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill, $2 00@2 75; Reinford's, $2 50@2 75; Jones' $2 50@2 75; Donnelly's, $2 50@2 75.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Atwill's chemical per gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 13½@14; Barrill, 11 @12; North Niver, 11; Greenback, 10½; French zinc white, 15; Dixon's zinc white, 12, lamplblack, Eddy's, 50 @60, Germantown, 35@50c ordinary, 20@25c; Venetian red, 6@8; Havre Ochre, 6@7; red lead, 12½@13; litharge, 12@14, fire proof, 14@16 cts.

PAINTS—Chrome, 7½@8c; Patna, 8c; Island Tic, Carolina 12½

COPPER—Market firm at 20c ₱ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Grand Rock, $18 ₱ ton; Cannon Island, $22 @23. Liverpool coarse, $25; fine, $30@37 50.

WHALE OIL—Bleached sperm, $1 75@2 00; crude, 1 50@1 75; bl'ch whale, 1 60@1 75; crude, 1 40@1 50; Linseed, 70@75c; boiled, 75@80c; Lard, 100@105c.

SOAP—Quotable firm for R. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

SACKS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at 16@17½c for Wheat; Flour, 90@95 cts per ₱ hundred; Barley, 90@95c per ₱; Japan, in papers, 50@60c per ₱; Imported box, 65c to 60c

TURPENTINE—Quoted in at $1 15@1 20 ₱ gal

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

OREGON.

Baker Co.
*Auburn,
Augusta,
*Baker City,
Clarksville,
Express Ranch,
Eldorado,
Grub,
Humboldt Basin,
Jordan Valley,
Rye Valley,
Wingville.

Benton.
Alsea Valley,
*Corvallis,
King's Valley,
Liberty,
Little Elk,
New Port,
Newton,
Philomath,
Starr's Point,
Summit,
Toledo,
Yaquina.

Clackamas.
Barlow,
Beaver,
Bugle Creek,
Canby,
Clackamas,
Clear Creek,
Cottageville,
Damascus,
Eagle Creek,
Glad Tidings,
Highland,
Molalla,
Milwaukie,
Nesby,
Newton,
*Oregon City,
Oswego,
Sandy.

Clatsop.
*Astoria,
Isthmus,
Knappa,
Nehalem,
Skipanon,
Summer Home,
Westport.

Coos.
Coos River,
Camille,
Empire City,
Enchanted Prairie,
Fairview,
Hermansville,
Marshfield,
North Bend,
Randolph,
Siltcin.

Columbia.
Columbia City,
Clatskanie,
Rainier,
St. Helens,
Sauvies Island,
Scappoose.

Curry.
Checoe,
Kilkenburg,
Port Orford.

Douglas.
North Canyonville,
Canoe Valley,
Drain,
Elkton,
Gallesville,
Gardiner,
Kellogg,
Looploglass,
Myrtle Creek,
Oakland,
Pass Creek,
Roseburg,
Scottsburg,
Powell's Valley,
Wallamet Slough,

Polk.
Bethel,
Bridgeport,
Buena Vista,
*Dallas,
Eola,
Elk Horn,
Grand Rondo,
Independence,
Lincoln,
Rickreall,
Zena.

Tillamook.
Garibaldi,
Kilchis,
Netarts,
Nestockton,
Tillamook.
Trask.

Umatilla.
Cayuse,
Mc. [illegible]
Meadow Ville,
Mitchell's ranch,
Pilot Rock,
Pendleton,
*Umatilla.
Weston.

Union.
Cove,
Indian Valley
Island City,
*La Grande,
North Powder
Orr-ell,
Summerville,
Union,
Wallowa.

Wasco
Antelope,
Bridge Creek,
Heppner,
Head River,
Prineville,
Mitchell
Mt Hood,
Portchard's,
Rock Creek,
Scott's,
Shellrock,
Spanish Hollow,
*The Dalles,
Warm Springs,
Wasco,
Willoughby,

Washington.
Beaverton,
Centerville,
Cornelius,
Forest Grove,
Glencoe,
Greenville,
Hillsboro,
Middleton,
Mitchell's,
Shelle Ferry,
Taylor's Ferry,
Tualatin,
Wapato.

Yamhill.
Amity,
Bellevue,
Dayton,
*Lafayette,
McMinnville,
Mountain House
North Yamhill,
Sheridan,
West Chehalem,
Wheatland.
Newberg,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Callam Co.
New Dungeness,
Port Angeles.

Clarke.
Battle Ground,
Brush Prairie,
Lewis River,
Martin's Bluff,
Orchis,
Pioneer,
Union Ridge,
*Vancouver.

Chehalis.
Cedarville,
Chehalis Point,
Elma,
Hoquilam,
Montesano,
Satsop,
Shelton.

Cowlitz.
Castle Rock
Carrollton,
Freeport,
Kalama,
Lower Cowlitz.
Monticello,
Mt. Echo,
Oak Point.

Island.
Coupeville
Cowland,
Dtsdad.

Jefferson.
Port Discovery,
Port Ludlow,
*Port Townsend.

King.
Black River,
Fall City,
*Seattle,
Slaughter,
Snoqualmie,
Squak,
White River.

Kitsap.
Blakely,
Port Madison,
Port William,
Port Orchard.
Seabeck,
Tracyleet.

Klickitat.
Block House,
Columbus,
Goldendale,
Klickitat City.

Lewis.
Boisfort,
Cowlitz,
Claquato,
Glenedon,
Grand Prairie,
Pumphrey's Land'g
Skookumchuck,

Mason.
Arcadia,
Oakland,
Skokomish,
Sherwood's Mills.

Pierce.
Ellis,
Franklin,
*Steilacoom,
Tacoma.

Pacific.
Brucepoit,
Chinook,
Knappton,
Oysterville,
Riverside,
Unity.
Woodard's Land'g,

Snohomish.
Lowell
Makilteo,
Snohomish,
Tulalip.

Skamania.
Cascades,
White Salmon

Stevens.
Crab Creek,
Chewaukah,
Fort Colville
Lime Grove,
Rock Creek,
Rosalia
Spokane Bridge,
Spokane Falls,
Union Flat
Waikiker's Prairie.

Thurston.
Beaver,
Cedar Lank,
Grand Mound,
Miami Prairie,
Olympia,
Tumwater,
Yelm.

Wahkiakum.
Cathlamet
Eagle Cliff,

Walla Walla.
Bedia,
Pataha,
Tokaun,
Touchet,
*Walla Walla,
Wallula.

Whatcom.
Hidalgo,
Lake Whatcom,
Lopez,
Orcas Island,
Samish,
Semiahmoo,
Skagit,
Whatcom,
Guemas.

Whitman.
Alpowa,
Colfax,
Palouse

Yakima.
Attanum,
Fort Simcoe,
Kentuewock
Kittitas,
Mok See,
Nanum,
Pleasant Grove,
Selah,
Yakima.
Ellensburg.

*Money Order Office.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor H. THOMAS LYON, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHIRO," signifying to cleanse purify, regenerate, or restore. The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the same in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.
LYON'S
KATHAIRON

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL!
Prices Reduced!
AT THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL!
SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
(Extending from Sansome street to Halleck St., next adjoining the Bank of California.)

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, PER DAY, $1 per week, $6; per month, $25. Board and room per day, from $1 50 to $2; per week, from $8 to $14; per month, $30 to $60—according to the size and location of the room. Prices for families reduced in the same ratio. Terms—Payable by the week. 25w3m

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THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN TH